

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Senate: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER,
WASHINGTON MORRISON,
Commons: DR. WILLIAM A. ARDREY,
COL. SOLOMON REED.

Celebration of Texian Independence.

—According to previous arrangements, our citizens, on Friday evening last, testified, by a Public Celebration in honor of the glorious events which have recently transpired in Texas, the joy and gratification felt among us at their occurrence.

Our Courthouse, and the very appropriate and skillfully executed Transparency provided for the occasion, together with the hotels, and nearly every one of the stores, the workshops, and the private dwellings, of our citizens, were tastefully and brilliantly illuminated—the Church bells rang out their merry notes—the loud-mouthed cannon at intervals uttered its thunders, one peal for each of the twenty-four States of our Confederacy—and the Military Band contributed its soul-stirring strains of martial melody—while the crowds of citizens and visitors, of both sexes, promenade the streets, with their merry greetings and patriotic congratulations, served to set off the imposing scene in a manner which could not fail to impress the senses with a high degree of pride and pleasure.

We believe this is the first celebration of Texian Victories and Texian Independence; and the spirit which dictated it, and the manner in which it was carried through, are creditable alike to the circumstances intended to be commemorated by it, and to the descendants of sires who, in an olden time, the first to move in another patriotic work.

After the above was written, we received an article on the same subject, which will be found in a succeeding column, giving not only a sketch of the Celebration, but also a brief review of the history of Texas and of the infamous and cruel warfare which has for some time been waged there, but which we trust is now ended. The article to which we refer was prepared at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, by a highly respectable and talented son of Western North Carolina, recently returned from the South, and we invite for it the attention of the reader, as containing information of the highest interest in relation to the subjects of which it speaks.

The Creek Depredations in Georgia.
—In a preceding column the reader will find of the most important and best authenticated incidents of the Creek war in Georgia, which have come to hand since last week.

In publishing information of this character, (which we are bound to do by the interest we bear our readers to find in it,) we endeavor to select only that which we believe to be the best authenticated; and, for this reason, prefer to quote from public dispatches or private letters; but even in this course we find ourselves occasionally liable to error, by the publication of accounts either really exaggerated by, or totally without foundation except in, the excited or alarmed imaginations of individuals. Of this character, we feel to be some of the statements extracted into our columns last week, from papers issued from persons in and near the scenes and circumstances they purport to describe. We would therefore desire our readers to receive the high colored statements and reports which they hear and see of Indian depredations with many grains of allowance; while, at the same time, we would not wish to say any thing that could be even tortured into a desire on our part to lead them into a belief that the state of affairs between the Indians and the whites is not of a serious and alarming character. We believe the feelings of some of our red brethren both in Florida and Georgia, towards the whites, to be far from amicable and friendly; but we cannot see, especially in the latter State, any indications to lead us to the opinion that the feeling of hostility is general, or marked with the sanguinary character which has been attributed to it. A few of the Creeks are doubtless excited to desperation, against the settlers; but we think we have good grounds for suspecting that they have been misled by the grossest private imposture and injustice. We fear they are "more sinned against than sinning." Be this as it may, however, we look forward with interest to the arrival of the U. S. Troops recently ordered on from the North, as an event which will no doubt speedily restore peace and tranquility.

Florida.—Since our last, the Southern papers have received being in violation of importance from Florida, except an account of the murder of an individual named Mott, very recently from the North, at his plantation about 25 miles from Jacksonville. The Indians are evidently roaming about the Territory in small detached parties, committing depredations of more or less violence whenever they can get opportunities; but we have, on account of the irregularities of the Mails, (caused by the confusion of affairs in Georgia, and the bad weather combined,) no late authentic narrative of their proceedings.

teney's. Why not add it as well to the Whig poll?

More inaccuracies might be pointed out, but these are sufficient to vitiate the estimate of the Enquirer. Any estimate must be in a great degree conjectural and fallacious. Great numbers in county elections vote for their friends and neighbors without reference to national politics. This was especially the case in the late election, and it is certain that fully the majority claimed by the Enquirer in the whole State expressly intimated that their present vote was not to be taken as an evidence of their Presidential wishes. Many Van Buren candidates were elected by anti-Van Buren votes, and this we do not doubt will be shown by the vote in the fall.

We have received from a gentleman of this city a statement of the returns of the recent election in Virginia, which we believe to be as fair an exhibit as can be made. The results is a Van Buren majority of 2,790 in the whole State. We shall publish it at the earliest possible day.

MR. VAN BUREN IN HIS OWN STATE. OMINOUS INDISPUTABLE "SIGNS."

Albany Charter Election.—Nine Whigs, and ten Regency men. Two votes more would have given the Common Council to the Whigs. Good—very good. This is bearding the Lion in his den, to some purpose. To come off thus in the face of the whole Regency, backed by the Safety Fund Banks, and 2000 alien votes as usual, is indeed a victory. We say to the whole State, go on, don't give up, the corruptionists must fall at last.—N. Y. Star.

The Charter Election of the City of Albany took place on Tuesday. As usual the Whigs came very near beating the Regency—but as usual, just two Whig voters too many staid at home. The consequence is, a Jackson Majority of one in the Common Council, and that one elected by a majority of one. At the next election, we presume, those two Whigs will satisfy their consciences by going to the polls and voting early, whilst two others will stay away.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Charter Election in Troy.—The regularly nominated Whig ticket has prevailed in all the wards in this city. Only one Van Buren man has been elected. Every day confirms us in our opinion, says the Evening Star, that the State of New York will go for Harrison and Granger. The following is from the Albany Evening Journal:

No election for years has terminated so disastrously to the Van Buren party among us, as has that which has just closed. In some of the wards, they made a desperate struggle, particularly in the first and second. But, as the above returns show, they have been completely routed at all points. In the First Ward last year, Alderman Seymour and Assistant Sullivan were chosen by a majority of only 12 votes; now they are elected by a majority of One Hundred. This triumph achieved at our Charter Election, is one of the most splendid ever recorded in the political annals of our city, and argues strongly for the success of the Whig cause in this county at the autumn election. The City of Troy, you may rest assured, will, at the proper time, give a good account of herself.

No higher compliment can be paid to Judge White for his masterly speech on the Land Bill, than the following fact discloses. One of the most highly distinguished members of the Senate, who had, before, opposed this bill in all its stages, went to the Judge, immediately after the conclusion of his argument, and observed—that he had hitherto opposed the bill, for reasons that appeared to him conclusive, but that the speech he had just delivered, had convinced him of his error, and satisfied him on every point, and he would give the Bill his cordial support.—Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 11.
A New Charity.—The will of our late esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. James Preston, after disposing of portions of his estate to members of his family, and giving considerable sums to many existing institutions for public good, provides that the remainder of his estate, thought to be about two hundred thousand dollars, shall go for the endowment of a lying-in hospital for married women, an institution much desired by many philanthropists, but hitherto unprovided for in this city. A society has for some time existed in Philadelphia, for aid to families under the above circumstances, but no extensive means were obtained, nor any hospital procured.—U. S. Gaz.

Bank robber taken.—Constable Hays, his son and another, lately arrested in Harlem, N. Y. the man who robbed the Providence (R. I.) bank of \$150,000 for whom and the money, a reward of \$10,000 had been offered by the bank. He was a carpenter and had disposed of his plunder so carefully that the bank, in order to recover it, were obliged to compromise, by declining to prosecute. But he is detained by the authorities of Massachusetts, for trial on a charge of having robbed the Boston railroad company of \$24,000.

New Orleans Mail.—In consequence of the Indian disturbances, it has been decided by the Postmaster at Augusta, to forward the mails for New Orleans and Mobile, by the Florida route, via Pensacola, until the communication through the Creek nation is re-established—it having been found impracticable to carry it by that route at present.

at the village of Roanoke, on the Chattahoochee, about 30 miles below Columbus, within the limits of Georgia, the place having been attacked by three or four hundred Indians, who killed 15 men, wounded 20, and burnt the village to ashes. The women and children it is believed escaped, as also the steam boat Georgian, which had been lying at the wharf. The citizens of Irwinton, for the safety of whom apprehensions were entertained, have erected a fort, and organized a sufficient corps, it is believed, for their defence. Serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of Columbus. Volunteers from Harris, Upson, Talbot, and Marion counties, had organized and were soon expected, under Major Howard, to plant their standard on the other side of the Chattahoochee.

Republican Herald, Extra.
Columbus, (Geo.) Thursday Noon, May 19.
WEDNESDAY, 18TH.—Several Volunteer Companies from neighboring Counties have come in, whose appearance warrants the belief, that if "the tug of war" should come, they will be found at their post; they are from Talbot, Harris, and Upson Counties. A still larger force is hourly expected from the interior of this State, and some six or eight hundred from Montgomery. We doubt not but the force will be quite adequate in the course of three or four days to make a successful resistance against any hostile foe from the Indian Nation.

The Mobile Chronicle, of the 13th inst. contains a statement of depredations committed by the Creek Indians, upon various plantations in Russell and Bourbon counties in Alabama. The plantations of Messrs. Culbreath, L. W. Howard, Bolt, Wicker, Smith, Everett, and Col. Richardson, are named as having been plundered. Several Creek Indians, known to be friendly, had made known that an immediate and general hostile movement of the Indians is intended in that section of the State.

Extract of a letter received at Augusta, from the Post Master, dated

"COLUMBUS, MAY 21.—The town is all bustle and preparation, and to-morrow morning Gen. White of Talbot, crosses the river, and penetrates the Indian country, with five hundred men. Gen. Bailey, of Troup, is near the Lee-Wak-Lee swamp, with three hundred whites, and about the same number of friendly Indians. In this Lee-Wak-Lee swamp are five or six hundred hostile savages. An express has arrived to-day, saying Gen. Bailey's men would enter the swamp to-day, and endeavor to drive the Indians out."

Latest from Texas.

CONFIRMATION GEN. HOUTON'S VICTORY, AND THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANA!

A Letter from Gen. Houston.—The New Orleans Bulletin copies the following letter from the Natchitoches Herald, which paper says, "By the kindness of a gentleman who arrived from Texas this morning, we have been put in possession of the following letter:

"Camp Safety, San Jacinto, Lincoln's Crossing, April 20.

Mr. President: Dear Sir: This morning the army reached this point, and was attacked at half past 11 A. M. by the army of Santa Ana, which continued until 3 o'clock, when he withdrew his forces from the field. Our men were few who engaged the enemy, the balance remaining concealed for the purpose of hiding our numbers. His force is reported at 800; ours does not exceed 750. I am disposed to think that the enemy intend another attack to-night by a change of position. We had but one man wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at from 16 to 20. There would be no difficulty in securing the rights of the People, and the liberties of Texas, if men would march to their duty, and not fly like recreants from danger. Texas must be defended, and liberty maintained.

SAM. HOUTON, Commander in Chief.

P. S.—Santa Ana was in the field. The officers and soldiers acted well. Col. Rusk was in the action, and fully met my wishes.

From the True American of May 9.
PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANA.

(Brought by the Steamboat Post Boy.)

During the night of the 20th ult., after the skirmish between the Mexican and Texian forces, Gen. Houston made a movement with 600 men and all his artillery, and at day-break met the Mexican force, 1100 or 1200 strong, also in movement, and gained a position within rifle distance of the enemy, before they were aware of his presence. Two discharges of small arms and cannon loaded with musket balls, settled the affair; the Mexican soldiers then threw down their arms, most of them without firing, and begged for quarter, 600 or 700 killed. The officers broke, and endeavored to escape; the mounted riflemen, however, soon overtook all but one, who distanced the rest—him they ran fifteen miles, when his horse bogged down in the prairie, near the Brassos timber; he then made for the timber on foot. His pursuers, in the eagerness of the chase, dashed into the same bog hole, left their horses, and continued the pursuit on foot, following the trail of the fugitive (which was very plain, owing to the recent rains), until they reached the timber, where it was lost. The pursuers then spread themselves, and searched the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old hunter that the chase might, like a hard pressed bear, have "taken a tree." The tree tops were then examined, when lo! the game was dis-

Latest from Georgia.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF CREEK INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

From the Charleston Courier.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]
Office of the Constitutionalist,
Augusta, Saturday morning, May 21.

We received by last evening's mail no papers west of Macon, and no further intelligence from the Creeks, than what is contained in the following extract of a letter from the Post Master at Columbus, to the Post Master General, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. George Plitt, an Agent of the Post Office Department, now in this city.

Post Office, Columbus, May 18.
Last evening two friendly Indians were dispatched to inform a body of Indians represented to be friendly, and encamped near the spot where the mail was attacked on Monday the 16th instant, that if they would come in they should be protected. By them, I sent a note to a white man, who is with the friendly Indians, that if he would bring in all the mails, with the assistance of the friendly Indians, I would give him \$200. The two Indians have not yet returned. No body of whites can be obtained at any price to go to the spot and endeavor to rescue the mails, so great is the panic now pervading the country. Yesterday a farm house, five miles from Columbus, was burned down, and this morning some negroes were attacked not more than half a mile from General, a town situated directly opposite this, on the west bank of the Chattahoochee; a horse was wounded and a negro shot thro' the arm. I shall continue my exertions to rescue the mails, or so much of them as may not have been destroyed or carried away. It seems now that there were 15 persons along with the mail when it was attacked, eleven of whom have reached Columbus in safety, after having wandered about the swamps until last night. The remaining four are known to have been killed as they were seen to fall by some of the whites who escaped. One of the killed was Mr. Hall, of New York, (who was on his return home, to witness the marriage of his daughter,) represented to be a merchant of wealth and respectability. Roanoke, a small village on the Georgia side of the Chattahoochee river, 25 miles below this, was burned by the Indians, and 15 white persons killed.

Very respectfully yours,
J. VAN NESS, P. M.

Since writing the above, we have been favored by Mr. George Plitt, with an extra from the Columbus Enquirer of the 17th inst., but we find very little in addition to the above. The Enquirer states, that after the destruction of Roanoke, 15 men were found dead and 20 wounded; that the women and children in all probability had escaped; and the steamer Georgian, which was reported to have been destroyed with all on board, was thought to have been got off without serious loss. Col. Felix G. Gibson, an estimable and brave man, and Captain Horne, solicitor of the Chattahoochee Circuit, were among the slain. The steamer Columbus, bound up, was abandoned about 20 miles below Columbus, in consequence of the danger of ascending, and a company of men were despatched to bring her up.

Office of the Augusta Constitutionalist,
Sunday night, May 22.

The Western mail has just arrived, but brings nothing of importance further than what I send you enclosed. Old Neah-Meco, the head man of the Creek nation, has at length declared in favor of hostilities, and old Chee Mahtla has sent in word to Columbus, that he would burn the bridge, and if he could not take Columbus, he would devastate the country towards Flint River.—Every confidence was heretofore felt in the friendship of these two Chiefs, but that confidence is now at an end. The Indians have complete possession of Roanoke, and have made a breast work of the cotton bales found there, and so far have been successful in repulsing two companies that were sent against them. Among the slain after the first battle at this place, were found the bodies of a Mr. H. Joyce, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. A. Hill, son-in-law of Col. Z. Williams, and R. Gauley. Capt. Horn is not dead, but badly wounded; neither is the report of the death of Col. Gibson, as he is still said to be living. Troops were collecting pretty fast about Columbus and the surrounding country, and our Governor is using his best exertions to put a stop to Indian disturbances.

In addition to the particulars contained in the foregoing letter, we derive the following from the Macon Messenger of the 19th inst., giving an alarming account of the extent of the Indian insurrection in the Creek country, the chiefs, although not disposed to be hostile, being wholly unable to control their tribes. The family of a Mr. Davis, consisting of 7 persons, were murdered on the Friday previous, a few miles above the Federal Road. Mr. Chas. Reed's wagon, laden with corn, and his negroes, have been taken, about 6 miles from Columbus. On the Saturday previous, 5 men went out to bring in some horses and stages from the line, and when coming in with 19 horses and 2 stages were attacked and fired on by a considerable number of Indians. Four of them escaped with their horses; the fifth (Green) is ascertained to have been killed. The loss of the mail contractor has been very great—not less than 10 horses are known to have been taken or killed, and three stages and one mail wagon lost—two mails are also lost. The steam boat Hyperion, Capt. Smith, of the attack on which an account has already been given, was got off and brought up by Col. Spravey and a number of his neighbors whom he had collected for the purpose. A skirmish took place on the 13th inst., about 15 miles above Columbus, between a party of about 30 whites, under Wm. Davis, Esq., and about 50 Indians. One Indian was killed and several wounded, without loss on the part of the whites. On Sunday morning a most fearful tragedy had been enacted